

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 333

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
HOME-A REGULAR FIE.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 10th street.—ITALIAN OPERA.—
WILLIAM TELL.FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 5th av.—LONDON:
ON LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE HANSON
BROTHERS, &c.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
23d street.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.ROOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—
FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—DANIEL DUFFON—
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A NEW WAY TO PAY
OLD DEBTS.NIELSEN'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE MILITARY DRAMA
OF FIRE FLY.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner
Fifth street.—Mammals daily. Performance every evening.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FAUSTUS—THE IRISH
TUTOR.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
EAST LONNY.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMO
VOCALISTS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMO VOCAL-
ISTS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 553 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.WATERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VOCAL
AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS—NEGRO ENTERTAINERS, &c.SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, Fifth avenue and 14th
street.—EXHIBITION OF THE NINE MUSES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SUNDAY AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615
BROADWAY.—FEMALE ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, November 29, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.

We are again constrained to ask advertisers to
hand in their advertisements at as early an hour
as possible.Our immense and constantly increasing editions
compel us, notwithstanding our presses are
capable of printing seventy thousand copies an
hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than
usual, and to facilitate the work we are forced to
stop the classifications of advertisements at nine
o'clock P. M.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated November 28.
In the Spanish Cortes on Saturday a resolution of
censure against the Cabinet was rejected. The
Pope will announce the opening of the Ecumenical
Council in person.Our special correspondence from Europe embraces
an important original letter on the subject of the
composition of the "internal world" assembled in
Paris and the American representation therein.
Other matters of interest in detail of cable telegrams
to the 19th of November are also treated by our
writers in the Old World.

Turkey and Egypt.

A Paris journal reports the State questions exist-
ing between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt
as of a very threatening character. The Sultan may,
it is said, depose the Viceroy unless the difficulty
is adjusted by European arbitration.

Miscellaneous.

In the Currency and Printing Bureau of the
Treasury Department at Washington late Saturday
evening it was discovered that \$750 of fractional
currency was missing. After a strict search the
sum could not be found, and all the employees, male
and female, were subjected to a personal examina-
tion. Even this failed to bring the missing cur-
rency to light, and about eleven o'clock at night the
unfortunate employees were permitted to return
home. Yesterday morning the lost funds were
found in a room where they had been suffered to
remain through a mistake in counting.The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means
met in Washington this morning to revise the
Tariff bill. Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, has pre-
pared a long list of articles of prime necessity to
be put on the free list, which can never be produced
in this country, but are now subject to excessive
importation duties. The committee will meet daily
until Congress assembles.The President has determined not to furnish the
press with a copy of his message in advance of its
submission to Congress, nor will it be put in type
until after it has been read in both houses.President Grant hopes to have the Darien ship
canal well under way before the close of his admin-
istration, and to further this work has ordered the
Secretary of the Navy to detail a sufficient force to
make the necessary surveys of the isthmus. No
doubt is entertained that the treaty already nego-
tiated will be ratified by the Colombian government,
and in view of this fact that government has
accorded permission to the United States to cause
the requisite surveys to be made.The reports of the Secretary of War and his subor-
dinates, as also that of General Sherman, have been
sent to the public printer. With the exception of
that of the Secretary of the Navy, the reports of all
the heads of the departments are nearly completed.
None of these reports, however, will be made public
before they have been laid before Congress.Mr. E. C. Smith, a fourth class clerk in the Treas-
ury Department, has been appointed executive
clerk to the President.Early yesterday morning Cornelius Stahl, a Ger-
man only six months in the country, was murdered
in a shocking manner at Newark, N. J. Five persons
are in custody, but the supposed real murderer
escaped and was not arrested at a late hour last night.
The affair is shrouded in mystery.A desperate fight occurred at Somerset, Pulaski
county, Kentucky, on Saturday last, between a party
of twenty "regulators" and the friends of a noted
character named Cooper, who had been whipped by
the regulators some time before. Three men were
killed and one mortally wounded.Henry M. Dunn, of Albany, who was bitten by a
dog in August last, died of hydrophobia on Saturday
last.The stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail-
road have ratified a contract with New York capital-
ists for the completion of their road. The New
Yorkers are to finish the road or get nothing for
their labor.

The City.

The rumor that a large number of Spanish men-of-
war had been ordered to rendezvous in this harboris discredited in well informed Washington circles.
The report that a large fleet of our own iron-clads
had been ordered here is also officially denied. The
Minitamoh will make a trial trip to this port, and
one or two other vessels have been sent here for
repairs.The Assistant United States Treasurer in this city
has been directed to continue the sales of gold and
purchase of bonds during the ensuing month of
December.About eight o'clock yesterday morning a man
named Kelly, while in a state of intoxication, was
placed in a cell in the Oak street station house.
Two hours later he was found dead in his cell.
The bark Scottish Bride, from Bordeaux, arrived
at this port yesterday, reports that in latitude 38 16,
longitude 74 08, saw two sea serpents, one about
fifteen or twenty feet long and six or eight in thick-
ness; the other about five feet long. They looked
about the color of a sage land snake.A firm of sharpers, calling themselves Totten &
Co., having an office in William street, succeeded in
swindling about 150 laborers out of five dollars
each, under pretence of furnishing them passage to
New Orleans, at which place they were to be set to
work at \$3 75 per day. On Saturday, the day of
sailing, their office was closed and Totten & Co.
failed to put in an appearance.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, and D. W. Gooch,
of Massachusetts, are at the Brevoort House.General Kent Jarvis, of Ohio; J. Tillinghast, of
Albany, and E. M. McCook, of Colorado, are at the
St. Nicholas Hotel.Count Zowski, of Russia, and Major James T.
Ryder, of Savannah, are at the St. Charles Hotel.Captain J. Kennedy, of the steamship Brussels;
Captain W. H. Thompson, of the steamship Queen,
and Julian Fairfax, of Baltimore, are at the New
York Hotel.Wallace Graham, of the United States Navy, and
Charles M. Esus, of Troy, are at the St. Denis Hotel.
Dr. C. Bailey, of Pittsfield; J. H. Benson, of Liver-
pool; C. P. Hale, of Albany, and F. A. Jewett, of
Boston, are stopping at the Everett House.Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts; K. H. Rollins, of
New Hampshire; Henry M. Smith, of Chicago; E.
D. Leed, of Texas, and J. D. Simpson, of Ken-
tucky, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.W. B. Cozens, of West Point, and W. L. Hamil-
ton, of Albany, are at the Albemarle Hotel.Ex-Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont;
H. Fretell, of San Francisco; George Eastman, of
England, and John Hitz, of Washington, are at the
Astor House.

The Isthmus of Darien Canal.

Elsewhere we publish this morning a very
full and graphic history of the various efforts
which have been made, from the discovery of
the Pacific by Balboa to the present day, to
find a strait or to construct a canal connecting
that ocean with the Atlantic. Accompanying
the sketch is a map showing the routes which
have from time to time been projected, their
relative positions on the isthmus, a view of the
gulf shore of Mexico and the United States and
the islands of the Caribbean Sea and of the
Atlantic Ocean. The careful perusal of our
article and study of the map will amply repay
the reader in the amount of interest and
instruction they afford.With satisfaction we see it announced by our
Washington correspondent that the United
States steamer Nipsic has been ordered to the
duty of aiding in the survey of "the most
direct route across the Isthmus of Darien for
the proposed ship canal, provided for by the
treaty between the United States and the
Colombian government." It is true the Senate
of the last named republic rejected this treaty
on the 1st of March of the present year; but
the recent elections there and the defeat of
the partisans of Mosquera, not less than the
late action of the Panama Legislature in adopt-
ing a resolution requesting the Senate of
Colombia to reconsider the rejection of the
treaty, lead to the conclusion that within a
brief period it will be ratified formally and
finally.Almost criminally neglectful in this enter-
prise as our government has been since the
time of President Adams, who, in 1798, could
have taken possession of the isthmus jointly
with Great Britain, and did not, past errors
will be more than rectified if the present work
is pushed forward to a successful termination.
We cannot afford to much longer do without a
canal connecting the oceans. Our commerce
with South America, China, Japan and the
East Indies is kept confined within the nar-
rowest limits for want of a short and safe
route to those countries. Our geographical
position should command a monopoly of the
trade with Peru, Chile and the other Pacific
nations, instead of which a successful competi-
tion is kept up by Great Britain. The recent
opening of the Suez Canal brings Liverpool
and Marseilles nearer to the East than New
York, whose merchant vessels must cross the
Atlantic to the Mediterranean before they can
avail themselves of the advantages which the
canal offers to all nations. But why should
they brave the innumerable dangers of the Red
Sea, when the best route in the world awaits
only the exercise of a proper energy and the
expenditure of ready capital to be thrown
open? The great trade winds of the Pacific,
unvarying in their passage across the ocean to
and from the East Indies, give us a superi-
ority over all other countries. With a canal
across the Isthmus of Darien a very few years
will find us defying competition in the Pacific
and successfully competing with Great Britain
in the far East, including even her own col-
onies. Continued neglect will inevitably occa-
sion a decline in our commerce, to the irre-
parable injury of some of our most valuable
industries. We have, therefore, the alterna-
tive of either speedily constructing a canal or
of witnessing the mortifying spectacle of other
nations outstripping us in a race, every ele-
ment of success in which is on our side. We
must either utilize our advantages or we will
destroy them.In 1857 our trade with Chile and Peru
was less than eight million dollars, while that
of Great Britain was nearly thirty-six million
dollars, and that of France over twenty-three
million dollars. This most unnatural dis-
crepancy between our trade with the republics
named and that of two European nations
is attributable more to the non-existence of
interoceanic communication than to any other
cause. There are few articles manufactured
in Great Britain and France which we do not
manufacture, and which we could not sell as
cheaply as those nations do. That their com-
merce with every country reached by the cape
routes, the Panama Railroad and now the Suez
Canal, save the Pacific coast of Mexico and
the United States of Colombia, exceeds ours
in an overwhelming proportion is a fact as
humiliating as it is incontestable. The Pacific
Railroad, while admirably adapted to develop-
ing the resources of a vast region of country,
possessed of immense mineral and agricultural
wealth, and to expanding our commerce with
China and Japan, has so far proven an ineffec-
tual substitute for a canal. Railroads, thoughincomparable as means of transit for travellers,
cannot compete with water courses, navigated
by ships which carry great cargoes of mer-
chandise direct to their destination without
breaking bulk. If, then, we do not intend to
abandon the commercial race to our present
principal rivals we must, without a single
month of unnecessary delay, break through
the barriers of the Cordilleras and force the
rivers of the isthmus to form an unbroken
navigable connection with the waters of the
oceans.That President Grant is alive to the import-
ance of the early construction of a canal we
have no doubt, and that he will energetically
prosecute the work of making one we feel
assured. Its successful prosecution will be
the crowning measure of his administra-
tion. The almost certain early annexation
of the Island of St. Domingo and the more
than probable acquisition of Cuba and Porto
Rico will be but important incidents in the
history of the United States when such a
canal is completed. Its political effect cannot
be overestimated. The splendid and fertile
Island of Jamaica will be so surrounded
by American territory or American influence
that its abandonment by Great Britain,
together with the yielding up of all her pos-
sessions in the Caribbean Sea, will become
but a mere question of time, and not a
very remote time at that. Politically, then, as
well as commercially, our necessities point
unerringly to the Isthmus of Darien for the
practical solution of the great problems they
contain. We trust, therefore, that the expedi-
tion organizing now to survey a practicable
route will be sent to the isthmus thoroughly
prepared in every particular for a successful
exploration. Let us have no repetition of the
practically useless expenditure of time and
money that characterized the unfortunate
efforts of Lieutenant Strain. Neither do we
desire a second expedition like that of Lieut-
enant Michler, the valuable results of which
we willingly admit inasmuch as it gave us a
thorough knowledge of the Atrato valley; but
we cannot forget that it pointed out to us no
absolutely practicable route for a canal. What
we desire now, and what should be ordered
by President Grant, is an expedition which,
after once landing, shall not leave the isthmus
until every gorge and ravine in the Cordilleras
is explored, or until a route for an inter-
oceanic canal is discovered, surveyed and
made ready for an army of laborers to begin
work upon. Only in this way will the canal
be finally constructed, the commerce of the
United States expanded and the political des-
tiny of this republic fulfilled.

The American Woman Suffrage Association.

That is the name. The late national con-
vention of the ladies and their assistant volun-
teers in breeches at Cleveland, Ohio, have
settled it. It is a national organization, with
power to set in motion subordinate associations
all over the country, and with power to raise
money, to spend it and to publish tracts and
papers and to carry the war into Africa. The
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is president of the
new national association, and among the vice
presidents at large (four males and four
females) are William Lloyd Garrison, George
William Curtis and George W. Julia (member
of Congress from Indiana and author of the
sixteenth amendment, which provides for
woman suffrage). There are a hundred and
more other officers, nearly one-half in breeches,
secretaries, vice presidents and executive com-
mittee, and it is in this admission of the men
on a footing of general equality and in the
placing a man (Brother Beecher) at the very
head of the concern, that it may be pronounced
as meaning business and a vigorous prosecu-
tion of the war. George Francis Train has
been ruled out, Miss Anthony having pro-
nounced him a charlatan. This is another
sign that under the new organization the cause
of woman suffrage is to be fought upon its own
merits, and that Train is not the woman's rights
candidate for the next Presidency.

France—The Manifesto of the "Left."

In the HERALD of yesterday we printed the
manifesto which has been issued by the mem-
bers of what is called the "Left" party in the
French Chambers. It will be remembered that
some months ago it was intended by that party
to make a demonstration against the govern-
ment, and that by the "reds," or impatient
or irreconcilables, as they are at one time and
another called, they were pronounced traitors
for abandoning their purpose. This document
commends itself to all as able, dignified, tem-
perate, but firm and uncompromising. It
shows that though they did not choose to pro-
voke a massacre in the streets of Paris they
have not abandoned their purpose. They
mean to put an end to the one man govern-
ment; but they propose to do it by legitimate
means. We have no doubt at all that this
manifesto will command the respect of all the
liberals of France, and that Rochefort and the
extreme men will have no choice, but fall in
with the larger and more moderate party or
be swamped. Later news by cable telegraph
says that Napoleon means to take the wind out
of the sails of this moderate party, and even to
rival the "reds" in his speech at the opening
of the Chambers to-day. We shall soon know.

COMPANIONSHIP IN CRIME.—A vagabond

named Hamilton was sent to the State Prison
the other day for shooting, with intent to kill,
and seriously wounding an inoffensive citizen
under the impression that it was "Mart" Allen,
a desperate character, charged with having
taken Hamilton's woman from him and made a
panel thief of her. It next appears that the
testimony of this very woman her associate
panel thief, "Mart" Allen, is sent to the State
Prison for robbing a verdant countryman by the
panel game. The woman herself will most
probably finish her career on the island or
at Sing Sing; while as for Hamilton and
Allen, with five years of companionship pro-
vided them under the same roof, they ought to
be satisfied with each other and with the
impartial justice of Judge Bedford.

A GREAT RELIEF.—The assurance from high

Spanish sources that the expected Spanish
fleet of iron-clads is not coming through the
Narrows, nor yet through Holl Gate, to blow
the city of New York out of the water. All
parties, therefore, in the city engaged in build-
ing houses may proceed with their work. The
outside Spanish fleet is not coming in, and the
inside Spanish fleet is not going out for some
time to come.

Cuba and the Monroe Doctrine.

The administration begins to wake up, evi-
dently, to the necessity of applying the Monroe
doctrine to the case of Cuba, and that not in
the cramped and narrow meaning which has
been given to it lately by the red-tape diplo-
macy of the State Department, but in accord-
ance with the interpretation of the people.
Public sentiment, which must always prevail
in the end under our form of government,
begins to tell at last upon the timid and
excessively conservative Secretary of State.
The seizure and "libelling" of the Spanish
gunboats and the issue the government is pre-
pared to raise against them, as a last resort, of
these vessels being intended to make war on a
"people or colony" with which the United
States are at peace, show the broad ground
the administration will take in case of neces-
sity. The President, no doubt, has taken an
active interest in this new movement and new
phase that is about to be given to international
law by America, though the question belongs
especially to the State Department in its
administrative capacity. It is proper to con-
clude, therefore, that Mr. Fish is preparing to
move from his old and unsafe moorings and to
set sail with the popular breeze. We recom-
mend him to "crack on" with all sail set, for he
has a ship equal to any storm, plenty of sea
room and no danger.The Monroe doctrine was not an abstraction
at the time it was promulgated. It was based
on great and broad principles of national
policy, and the government in those early days,
when not a fifth as powerful as now, was ready
to maintain it at the mouth of cannon or by the
sword. The policy proclaimed by that doctrine
was that there should be no more colonization
or conquests on American soil by the nations
and monarchical Powers of Europe, and was
intended to prevent at that particular time the
threatened reconquest of the Spanish American
republics by Spain and her allies. While this
was its special application there was a broader
and more comprehensive one which looked to
the protection and extension of republican
institutions over all the countries of America.
It meant that whenever a favorable opportunity
arrived the United States would use its influence
or power to enlarge the area of republican
government and to exclude European domina-
tion in this hemisphere. Since the Monroe
doctrine was established as a fundamental
principle of American policy there have been
occasions when it was not strictly enforced.
The invasion of Mexico and setting up a
European monarchy there by the French was a
clear violation of this doctrine and policy; but
the United States had a gigantic civil war on
hand at the time and could not act as promptly
as it would have done otherwise. Still this
doctrine was applied, and the French had to
leave and their exotic monarchy was sup-
pressed in the end. The application would
have been made, no doubt, on broader ground
to Cuba, when revolutionary movements on
several occasions afforded the opportunity,
but for the conflict of opinions in the United
States relative to slavery and sectional rivalry.
These opportunities were lost, and, as a
consequence, Cuba has been a subject of much
trouble and sharp diplomatic encounters be-
tween this country and European Powers.
The jealousy and rivalry of these Powers and
the sensibility of Spain have brought this coun-
try to the verge of a rupture with Europe more
than once. Now there is another opportunity
and a better one than ever occurred before to
apply the Monroe doctrine to Cuba; and there
is no division in this country on the subject.
The slavery question cannot enter into it, for
that institution has been abolished both in
Cuba, by the revolutionary government, and in
the United States. The Cubans have estab-
lished a *de facto* government, which exercises
authority over two-thirds of the island, have a
perfect civil and military organization, have
maintained a successful struggle for four-
teen months against Spanish despotism, have
been gaining strength from the commencement
of the revolution, and are stronger to-day than
ever. What better opportunity could be
afforded to apply the Monroe doctrine—to
favor the extension of republican institutions
in this hemisphere, and to exclude European
domination from America? Never was there
a clearer case, and our government would
show an amount of weakness and ignorance
almost incredible if it should fail to recognize
the Cubans and to throw the shield of American
protection over them.

Disturbances in the French Manufacturing

Districts—Curious Political Reaction.
It is reported from Paris that troops have
been despatched to Alby, in the department of
the Tarn—the seat of the cotton and woollen
manufactures of the southwest—to quell the
disturbances among the operatives there.
These disturbances result from the reduction
of the work or the wages in these factories, or
in movements for an increase of wages; and
similar troubles of late have been reported,
not only in France, but in the manufacturing
centres of Belgium, Germany and England.
The causes for these troubles are that under
the long reign of a general peace in Europe
the products of the European cotton, woollen,
silk and iron factories have increased the
general supply of all these goods beyond the
general demand, including the great market
of the United States; that meantime the
growth of cotton has not kept pace with the
increase of cotton mills in Europe and
America; that while the general demand for
cotton goods is not supplied, the high price of
the raw material and the competition among
the mills have reduced them all generally to
short time, or to suspensions, or to a dis-
charge of their employees to a greater or less
extent; that the consequent depression in the
great cotton manufacturing centres has oper-
ated to depress all other manufactures, and
that there can be no general relief short of an
immense crop of the raw material from the
cotton growing districts of Asia, Africa and
America in the same year.

But the most remarkable fact in connection

with these depressions and disturbances in the
European manufacturing districts is this, that
they are producing in all those districts a com-
mon political reaction against free trade and
in favor of local laws of protection. It is so
in Belgium, France and Germany; and even
in Manchester and Birmingham there is a
marked reaction against the free trade policy.
We say nothing for the present of the wisdom
or the fallacy of this curious political reaction.
We simply note the fact that not only on theEuropean Continent, but in the manufacturing
centres of England, the theory of protection
against the competition of outside manufactures
is rapidly gaining ground under the general
depression of trade. The fact is a very inter-
esting one, and will probably soon become the
bone of a lively contention between our pro-
tectionist and free trade philosophers.

Our Supreme Court Judges and Their Con-

sidering Orders.
The frequent conflicts in the decisions ren-
dered by the Judges of our Supreme Court
must leave a most unfavorable impression upon
the public mind, either as to the "glorious un-
certainty of the laws" or their ability to expound
and administer them rightly by the Judges
themselves. It is very noticeable, however,
that it is on questions involving great pecuniary
interests and large monetary transactions that
our official doctors disagree oftener and most.
Occasionally they have a political snarl to smooth
away, and here again the Judges who are
appealed to in the premises make confusion
worse confounded, and the "law and the
prophets" become so inextricably mixed and
muddled that it would require a Jack Bunbys
to "say as to how" one of these cases properly
stands.We have seen the fact of judicial conflicts in
orders and decisions emanating from the Su-
preme Court so forcibly exemplified in the great
railroad wars of last year that it is sufficient
merely to advert to the subject to awaken
attention to it. We have now a strong illustra-
tion of this diversity of opinion on a purely po-
litical question, and which again suggests the
consideration whether it is in the abstruse-
ness and unintelligibility of the law or in the
ready obliquity of mind with which its ex-
pounders read and interpret it that all this
strange conflict of opinion arises. In the case
of the contested Supervisorship in this city one
Judge—the presiding Judge of the Supreme
Court—on application made to him, grants a
writ of mandamus directed to the Board of
County Canvassers to exclude all votes cast in
the late election for a particular candidate for
Supervisor and to count the votes in favor of his
opponent. Another Judge of the same court,
on an application made to him in the premises,
vacates the order of his associate on the bench,
leaving things in *status quo*, and further direct-
ing the Board to close the canvass and declare
the result. The Board does so and then ad-
journs. Here is a direct conflict of orders
and decisions on a political question by two
Judges not *en rapport* in politics. How far
this fact has tended to the result can perhaps
only be decided after a thorough examination of
the law; but who will decide when doctors
disagree?

Youngings for December.

The last month of the expiring year will, at
its close, leave behind a melancholy record.
The gallows will be in requisition to a sad and
fatal degree indeed throughout the month.
Inexorable justice demands the punishment of
no less than twelve malefactors guilty of the
highest of crimes—the taking, with "malice
intent," the lives of their fellow men.
The record of crime to be expiated for by
the infliction of the extreme penalty presents
the following cases:—Owen Hand to be exe-
cuted at Brooklyn, L. I.; John Fields at Wil-
liamsport, Pa.; Zachary Taylor (colored) at
Butler, Pa.; Dr. Paul Schoeppe at Carlisle,
Pa.; Antoine Maurer at New City, N. Y.;
William Burke at Jamaica, L. I.; Joseph
Messner at Rochester, N. Y.; Daniel Walsh
at Chicago, Ill.; Robert H. Goldsborough in
Sussex county, Delaware; Max Klengler at
St. Louis, Mo.; Benjamin Farhout in Wyoming
county, N. Y.Our own city will be exempt from witness-
ing an execution in the coming hanging
month of December, though within the Tombs
one man lies under the death penalty sentence.
Enough is presented in the above list, how-
ever, to impress all with the conviction that
crime, particularly that of the taking of life, is
greatly on the increase in every section of the
country; but whether the example to be set in
the persons of the condemned will have any
salutary effect is more to be hoped than to be
expected.BONE GRAY.—The Board of Assistant
Aldermen on Saturday concurred in the reso-
lution of the other Board increasing the com-
pensation of the Long Island Bone Laboratory
from \$15,000 to \$60,000 a year. Assistant
Alderman Roberts objected and pleaded such
old time considerations as "heavy expenses,"
"contractor's security," "the interests of the
city," and the old fashion of awarding contracts
to the lowest bidder, and moved, accordingly,
that the Street Department be instructed to
advertise for the lowest bid; but his motion
was not even seconded. The fact is Mr. Rob-
erts is behind the age, in looking after "the
interests of the city" instead of the largest
division of the plunder all round among the
rings; but still honest men will endorse him,
though he stands alone in his glory.KING VICTOR EMANUEL ON THE ROMAN
COUNCIL.—In his late address to the Italian
Parliament the King said:—"The government
has not thought it expedient to interfere with
the bishops who are going to Rome to attend
the Ecumenical Council; but the King hopes
that a word may go forth from that assembly
that will reconcile faith, science and civiliza-
tion." That is a grand idea. But he says,
too, that "in any case the Italians may be
assured that the King will maintain intact the
rights of the State and the dignity of the peo-
ple." And that is also a grand idea, and the
main question between the King and the Coun-
cil.THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.—A cable despatch
from St. Petersburg informs us that by putting
in force a certain medieval law the Russian
officials in Bessarabia have forced some two
thousand Jews from their homes into the heart
of Russia. It is added that it is not believed
that the Emperor will approve of these pro-
ceedings. Why should he? It is a good
opportunity for the Czar to show by abolishing
those medieval laws that he has some decent
respect for the opinions of the civilized world.MR. WASHBURN IN HIGH FAVOR WITH
NAPOLEON.—Among the few invited guests
at a private (not official) ball at the
Tuileries on Saturday night last was our
Minister, Mr. Washburn. This is another
indication of the policy of Napoleon to keep
on the right side of General Grant.

Yesterday's Sermons.

The weather was so fine yesterday that the
church-goers of New York and Brooklyn had
no excuse for staying at home, and the
houses of worship were all well filled.
Our report of the sermons preached in
several churches exhibits a great variety of
topics. Prominent among these are "Reform
in Public Worship," "Reliance on Providence,"
"Perfection of Manhood," "Marriage,"
"Making Haste to Get Rich the Ruling Pas-
sion of Modern Civilization," and "Religious
Irregularity." From some of these topics it may
be inferred that theology is still taught from
the pulpit.The discourse on "Marriage" was enlivened
by allusions to the recent attempted assassina-
tion of a journalist by a jealous husband and
by a novel recommendation of compulsory laws
against celibacy. At Washington a sermon
was delivered by a colored preacher, the Rev.
Mr. Martin, on "Caste," the same subject on
which Senator Sumner is to hold forth this
week in New York and in Brooklyn. The
immediate occasion of Mr. Martin's discourse
was that his little girl had been refused admis-
sion as a pupil in a school at Washington. He
referred to his personal experience in England
and the speech of General Grant to General
Tate, the Haytian envoy, as proof that caste
prejudices on account of color are beginning to
disappear. Among the hearers of this sermon
were Vice President Colfax, General Butler,
George F. Downing and several colored celeb-
rities.

The Sultan and the Viceroy.

It does not appear from our latest news that
the Sultan has yet given up his complaint
against the Viceroy. Rumors are as yet con-
flicting. By some it is said that a compromise
will be effected with the aid of the great
Powers. By others it is said that an ultima-
tum has actually been sent to the Khedive,
and that several vessels of the Turkish
navy are ready to sail for Alexandria. That
trouble exists and that a storm is brewing